UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/23170
28 October 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 OCTOBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey to you on behalf of the troop-contributing countries of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) the text of a joint letter addressed to you:

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Peter HOHENFELLNER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Austria
to the United Nations

Annex

Letter dated 25 October 1991 from the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

As troop contributors to the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), we welcome the thorough report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (S/23144) and support his recommendations for putting the Force on a sound and secure financial basis.

We ask the Security Council to begin consideration of this report urgently and to take a decision on the recommendations of the Secretary-General as required by Security Council resolution 698 (1991) of 14 June 1991.

We would be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Peter WILENSKI, AO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Australia to the United Nations

(Signed) Dr. Peter HOHENFELLNER
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Austria to the United Nations

(Signed) L. Yves FORTIER, C.C., Q.C.
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Canada to the United Nations

(Signed) Bent HAAKONSEN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Denmark to the United Nations

(Signed) Wilhelm BREITENSTEIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Finland to the United Nations

(Signed) Francis Mahon HAYES
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Ireland to the United Nations

(Signed) Jan ELIASSON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of
Sweden to the United Nations

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY, KCMG
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland to the
United Nations

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UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER GROUP IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The present report, which is submitted in response to the request made by the Security Council in paragraph 3 of its resolution 691 (1991) of 6 May 1991, provides an account of the structure and operations of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) during the period from 30 April to 28 October 1991. It also contains my recommendations regarding the future of ONUCA in the light of the current situation in the Central American subregion and of the experience gained in the implementation of the mandate of ONUCA since its establishment almost two years ago.

Command, composition and deployment

2. In my report of 29 April 1991 (S/22543, para. 3), I informed the Security Council of my intention to appoint Brigadier-General Víctor Suanzes Pardo (Spain) as the new Chief Military Observer of ONUCA. Brigadier-General Suanzes Pardo assumed his command with effect from 17 May 1991.

3. As recommended to the Security Council in my report (S/22543, para. 30), ONUCA's military strength has been further reduced in accordance with the proposals put forward by the previous Chief Military Observer a.i., Brigadier-General Lewis MacKenzie. As shown in the table below, the current strength exceeds by 2 the total of 130 military observers (excluding the naval squadron) envisaged in my report. This is a consequence of the need for an orderly phasing out of those military observers who had already been assigned to ONUCA at the beginning of the current mandate. At the end of October 1991 ONUCA's military strength was 164, as follows:

United Nations military observers

Argentina	1
Brazil	11
Canada	24
Colombia	7
Ecuador	10
India	10
Ireland	18
Spain	30
Sweden	10
Venezuela	11
Subtotal	132

Naval squadron

Argentina	32
Total	164

4. In addition, four civilian medical officers, four medical assistants and four pilots contributed by Germany are currently assisting ONUCA in its mission. On 21 October, however, the Government of Germany informed the Secretariat that, with effect from the end of 1991, it would no longer be in a position to provide these personnel or the Dornier aircraft flown by the pilots. The medical personnel will leave ONUCA by the end of November 1991 and the pilots and the aircraft on 10 December 1991. Alternative arrangements are being urgently explored to replace this valuable support on which ONUCA has relied since its establishment in November 1989.

5. Fifty-six international and 86 locally recruited civilian staff members were serving with ONUCA at the end of October 1991. The total of 142 was slightly lower than in April 1991, when it stood at 147. In addition there are 20 civilian aircrew and maintenance personnel for four helicopters and a small fixed-wing aircraft chartered from commercial firms.

6. The current deployment of ONUCA, whose headquarters remains at Tegucigalpa, is shown in the table below and in the annexed map. The number of verification centres has been reduced from eight in April 1991 to three now, whereas the number of operational patrol posts has been doubled from four to eight, with the purpose of increasing flexibility and making better use of ONUCA's reduced military strength. However, this change has not produced the expected benefits and if the Security Council decides to extend ONUCA's mandate for a further period, the Chief Military Observer's intention is to

revert to the earlier system of deployment, with verification centres manned by the same military observers on a long-term basis.

	Liaison offices	Verification centres	Operational patrol posts
Costa Rica	San José	-	-
El Salvador	San Salvador	-	-
Guatemala	Guatemala City	-	Esquipulas Jutiapa
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	San Lorenzo a/	La Guarita Marcala Choluteca Danlí
Nicaragua	Managua	Chinandega Estelí	Potosí Ocotal

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a/ The naval operations centre at San Lorenzo is responsible for patrolling throughout the Gulf of Fonseca and the adjacent territorial waters of the neighbouring countries. It reports directly to ONUCA headquarters.

Operations

7. In line with the conclusions set out in my report of 29 April 1991 (S/22543, paras. 25 and 26), ONUCA's activities over the past six months have been focused, more directly than in the past, on liaison and contacts with the armed forces and other security authorities of the five Central American Governments. To that effect, ONUCA has increased its visits to, and intensified the exchange of information with, national armies and security authorities, both in the field and in the five capitals. It will be recalled that ONUCA was established to verify the five Central American Governments' compliance with two specific security commitments into which they had entered under the Esquipulas II Agreements, 1/ i.e. the termination of aid to irregular forces and insurrectionist movements and the non-use of the territory of one State for attacks on another State in the region. The added emphasis now being placed on close contacts with national authorities responsible for border control and security is designed to enhance ONUCA's capacity to fulfil that mandate. This shift of emphasis reflects the fact that ONUCA's role is limited to verifying that each of the five Governments complies with its undertakings, whereas full responsibility for detecting and preventing activities which would violate the two commitments rests with the five Governments themselves.

8. ONUCA has also continued to patrol sensitive border areas where violations of the Esquipulas II Agreements are most likely to occur. On the basis of its observations and its contacts with the national armies and security authorities, ONUCA has been able to assess the adequacy of security arrangements in various border zones. In this regard, the Chief Military Observer has established that efforts are being made by the five Central American Governments and their armies and security authorities to honour their commitments under Esquipulas II. At the same time, however, it has become clear to ONUCA that for a variety of reasons, the most important of which are discussed below, breaches of those commitments continue to occur.

9. Increasingly, violations of borders in Central America appear to be linked to criminal activities such as drug trafficking, smuggling of arms and other goods, cattle rustling, etc. In most cases, pecuniary rather than political motives seem to be the driving force, even if former members of irregular forces sometimes play leading roles. While existing throughout the region, these activities appear to be particularly prevalent on the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. In an effort to curb them, especially in the north-eastern part of the country, public security forces in Costa Rica were strengthened and reorganized earlier this year. They continue to carry out joint border patrols with the Nicaraguan army, in conformity with an agreement between the two Governments that provides for the establishment of joint machinery to help maintain peace and security along their common border.

10. While the re-emergence and apparent expansion of irregular armed groups in Nicaragua is a matter of serious concern for the Nicaraguan Government, there is not, as yet, any confirmed evidence that such groups receive external assistance in violation of the Esquipulas II agreements. In the light of the increasing risk that such violations might occur, Nicaragua's neighbours have taken steps to increase vigilance on their borders and to improve their capacity to intervene effectively if the need arises. Some measures adopted by Costa Rica are mentioned above. In Honduras, where the Government has expressed concern that the national territory might be used illegally by conflicting forces and has asked ONUCA to act urgently to forestall such a possibility, ONUCA has established an operational patrol post at Danlí from which vehicle and helicopter patrols regularly visit various locations near the border. The armed forces of Honduras have also strengthened their deployment along the most sensitive portions of the border with Nicaragua and have increased the frequency of patrols. Recently, ONUCA and the Honduran army carried out simultaneous helicopter patrols to investigate the rumoured existence of a camp of armed Nicaraguan irregulars on Honduran territory close to the Nicaraguan border. No evidence was found to corroborate these rumours. As regards Honduras' border with El Salvador, ONUCA has noted intensified patrolling by the Honduran armed forces, both on land and in the air, in the wake of incidents over the past several months. The ONUCA operational patrol post at La Esperanza was moved to Marcala in August 1991 to provide easier access to some of the more sensitive points on that border.

11. In trying to prevent illicit activities across its borders, whether originating inside or outside its territory, Nicaragua is faced with special difficulties arising out of the continuing reduction of its armed forces (now reported to number some 21,000), which are at the same time called upon to help restrain mounting internal unrest and violence. ONUCA has noted that some segments of Nicaragua's long and rugged land borders, as well as portions of its Pacific and Atlantic coasts, lack a permanent security presence and would thus seem to be susceptible to violations of the Esquipulas II Agreements. The Chief Military Observer has assured me that the Government of Nicaragua is cognizant of this problem and is making such efforts as the means at its disposal permit.

12. As for Guatemala, ONUCA's mandate confines its role to that country's borders with Honduras and El Salvador, which are rather far removed from the main areas of internal unrest in Guatemala and, therefore, relatively quiet. The rugged nature of much of these border areas would, however, make it very difficult for the Guatemalan Government to detect and prevent possible violations without a sizeable deployment of security forces.

13. As regards the conflict in El Salvador, ONUCA's observations have confirmed that neighbouring Central American countries are adopting measures, albeit with varying degrees of vigour, to prevent activities from their territories that would violate the Esquipulas II Agreements. However, the internal situation prevailing in these countries and the nature of the terrain condition their ability to take effective action. A further factor is that large quantities of weapons are in private hands or have been hidden throughout Central America and are readily available to members of irregular forces and insurrectionist movements. There has thus continued to exist a considerable potential for breaches of the Esquipulas II Agreements in relation to the conflict in El Salvador.

14. In spite of the reduction in the strength of the ONUCA military observers and air wing, patrolling on land, in the air and at sea since 7 May 1991 has been maintained at or above the levels achieved during the previous six months. Patrols by overland vehicles totalled approximately 270,000 kilometres. The ONUCA air wing now consists of two fixed-wing aircraft: a Dornier contributed by Germany and a Cessna 404, and four Bell 212 helicopters chartered commercially. The Cessna and the helicopters are used both for patrolling, often with the fast patrol boats, and for the transport of both personnel and cargo. At the request of the Guatemalan authorities, two of the helicopters were dispatched on a special relief mission to Guatemala from 24 to 27 September 1991 for victims of the earthquake that struck that country on 18 September 1991.

15. During the period covered by the present report, ONUCA received only one request for a formal investigation of an alleged violation of the Esquipulas II Agreements. This request, which was received from the Government of El Salvador on 21 May 1991, asked ONUCA to try to establish the origin of ground-to-air missiles of the SAM-16 type reported to be in the possession of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN).

The Government's request was accompanied by a video cassette on which at least one such missile could be seen in the hands of armed personnel, said to be FMLN combatants. As Nicaragua is the only country in the Central American subregion known to possess SAM-16 missiles, ONUCA requested the Government of Nicaragua to make an inventory of its arsenals so as to establish whether any SAM-16 missile was missing. In response, the Government of Nicaragua informed ONUCA, on 25 June 1991, that it had carried out such an inventory and that all SAM-16 missiles had been accounted for and found to be in their proper locations. On 1 July 1991, a team of ONUCA observers was enabled to inspect and count the firing mechanisms of the SAM-16 missiles and, on 5 July, to count the missiles themselves. On 31 July, ONUCA observers were also invited to examine a certified protocol setting out the results of an earlier inventory jointly undertaken by officers from Nicaragua and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The verification team found no discrepancy between its own count of the missiles and firing mechanisms on the one hand and the certified protocol on the other. As already reported by ONUCA to the Governments of El Salvador and Nicaragua, ONUCA does not expect to be in a position to determine the origin of the SAM-16 missiles mentioned by the Government of El Salvador in its letter of 21 May 1991 unless additional information can be made available concerning possible sources and routes of supply.

16. As mentioned in my report of 29 April 1991 (S/22543, paras. 15 and 16), two more investigations remained to be concluded at that time. The first concerned a request from the Government of El Salvador to ONUCA to investigate the origin of a large number of confiscated weapons on the basis of a list of serial numbers attached to the request. In the absence of additional information, which was requested from the Government of El Salvador, ONUCA has not been in a position to initiate such an investigation and, unless the requisite details are received, the request will be considered to have lapsed. The second investigation concerned the origin of arms and war matériel intercepted by the Honduran army on the Honduran/Nicaraguan border on 22 February 1991. ONUCA is still awaiting information from the Nicaraguan authorities in order to conclude that investigation.

17. On 25 July 1991, ONUCA was asked by the Honduran military authorities to inspect two "Redeye" missiles that had been found by the Honduran Army as part of an arms cache it had unearthed in southern Honduras; ONUCA was also asked to witness and verify their subsequent destruction. Senior ONUCA officers examined the missiles on 26 July 1991 and witnessed their demolition by explosives on the same day.

18. On 21 August 1991, Salvadorian media reported that a large cache of arms and munitions had been discovered and seized by the Army at San Salvador. On the following day, the ONUCA Observer Group at San Salvador advised the Salvadorian military authorities of its readiness to inspect the arms with a view to establishing their origin, in accordance with ONUCA's mandate. On 26 August a team of ONUCA observers was given the opportunity to inspect some of these weapons. As already advised by the Salvadorian Army, the ONUCA team noted that the serial numbers had been obliterated on several of these

weapons. The Salvadorian Army also advised the team that some of the weapons, including six ground-to-air missiles of various types, had already been dispatched to a location outside El Salvador for possible identification. So far, ONUCA has not received an official request from the Salvadorian authorities to investigate the origin of any of the weapons in question.

19. ONUCA has continued to carry out informal investigations and inspections in connection with border incidents throughout the region. For example, ONUCA teams were dispatched to Colomoncagua and Mapulaca in Honduras, close to the border with El Salvador, on 27 and 29 July 1991 respectively, to look into separate border incidents which, in both cases, had led to casualties among civilians. ONUCA found no evidence to suggest that motives other than criminal ones had been behind these incidents.

20. About 9.30 p.m. on Sunday, 23 June, an anti-tank rocket, possibly of the RPG-7 type, was fired at ONUCA headquarters at Tegucigalpa. Eyewitnesses said that the rocket had been fired by two unidentified men on a motorcycle, from a distance of only some 25 metres. The rocket missed a window that had been its apparent target and impacted on the wall immediately above it, causing only light damage inside the building. No ONUCA personnel were present in that section of the building at the time. In a communiqué issued immediately afterwards, a group that had claimed responsibility for a series of bombings at Tegucigalpa in December 1990 identified itself as the author of the attack, which it described as a protest against the policy of the United Nations vis-à-vis "third-world" countries. The investigation initiated by the Honduran army is still in progress.

21. At the invitation of the Central American Security Commission, the Chief Military Observer attended its meeting at Guatemala City on 19 and 20 September 1991 in an observer capacity. In response to the request made by the Commission at its previous meeting, held at Managua in April 1991, which was attended by the then Chief Military Observer a.i., General Suanzes made an informal oral presentation, describing the nature and purpose of ONUCA's mandate and the results achieved to date. The meeting also offered a useful opportunity for an analysis and exchange of views concerning various plans and activities, currently under study or under way, with a view to ensuring peace and stability in the Central American region. The Commission welcomed a proposal, which had been worked out with the assistance of observers from the United Nations and the Organization of American States, for the establishment of a mechanism to verify agreements relating to the size of the armies and security forces in the subregion and their armaments. It decided to take this proposal into account in the context of a draft Treaty on Security in Central America that was proposed by Honduras to the Tenth Central American Presidential Summit, held at San Salvador between 15 and 17 September 1991, and then referred by the Summit to the Security Commission for study and consideration.

Relations with the parties

22. ONUCA's working relations with the military and civilian authorities of the five Central American countries continue to be very good. However, as indicated in my last report (S/22543, para. 20), not all of the Governments have been ready to provide ONUCA with rent-free accommodation, as agreed with each Government at the time of the establishment of ONUCA. One of the countries continued to honour its commitment to make rent-free space available for ONUCA's accommodation, although from 7 October 1991 commercial accommodation on a reimbursable basis has replaced this arrangement. Another country has reimbursed ONUCA for accommodation secured on a commercial basis at fixed rates of exchange, which effectively means that 69 per cent of the rent was paid by the Government. It is regretted that, in spite of representations by the Chief Military Observer to the other three Governments concerned, no payment has so far been effected by them. I have instructed the Chief Military Observer to pursue this matter with the Governments concerned, in accordance with the views repeatedly expressed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/44/874, para. 20, and A/45/832, para. 25).

Financial aspects

23. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of ONUCA beyond 7 November 1991, the cost of maintaining the Group for a six-month period would be approximately $15 million, based on the continuance of its existing strength and responsibilities. The resources needed for maintaining ONUCA beyond 7 November 1991 will be sought from the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

24. At the beginning of October 1991, unpaid assessed contributions to the ONUCA special account for the mandate periods ending 7 November 1991 amounted to some $9.6 million, representing 11.6 per cent of the total sum assessed since the inception of the Group.

25. ONUCA was originally established on 7 November 1989 for a period of six months and its mandate has been extended for three successive periods, each of which continued until the seventh day of a month. As the accounts of the Organization are updated on a calendar-month basis, it has been necessary at the end of each mandate period to undertake a complicated process of adjusting the ONUCA accounting records in order to establish the cost of the Group for each mandate period. If the Security Council were to decide to extend the mandate of ONUCA beyond 7 November 1991, it would be useful to take the opportunity, in the interest of administrative efficiency, to extend the mandate until the end of a calendar month. It is for this reason that I recommend in paragraph 30 below that the mandate be extended for a period of five months and 23 days, so that it will end on 30 April 1992.

Observations

26. Almost two years have passed since the Security Council decided to establish ONUCA by adopting resolution 644 (1989) on 7 November 1989. In this period the political and military environment in which ONUCA is functioning has been profoundly affected by a number of important developments inside as well as outside the Central American subregion. These developments have been almost all of a positive nature. Those Powers that were earlier actively supporting opposing sides in Central America appear to be disengaging themselves and have publicly announced their intention to revise their policies vis-à-vis Central America, emphasizing their support for negotiated political solutions to conflicts and assistance for economic and social development rather than military purposes.

27. On the regional level, 10 years of devastating internal strife in Nicaragua have been replaced by relative peace and tranquillity, recent trends notwithstanding. As for El Salvador, important progress towards a peaceful solution of the conflict there was achieved in New York only a few weeks ago. It is my fervent hope that the remaining steps necessary for the establishment of lasting peace and security can be agreed upon in the very near future. The ongoing direct talks between representatives of the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, attended by my representative in an observer capacity, offer hope for an end to the tragic conflict that has been plaguing that country for so many years.

28. In light of this improved situation in the subregion, the five Governments are making efforts in different Central American forums, including, not least, the biannual Presidential Summits, to arrive at new collective security arrangements for the region. I am confident that the five Governments will spare no effort to achieve rapid progress in this direction and that they will soon be in a position to dispense with the need for international verification of their compliance with the Esquipulas II Agreements. In saying this, I am conscious of the concern felt by members of the Security Council, and indeed by the membership at large, at the costs of meeting the ever-growing demand for peace-making and peace-keeping activities by the United Nations. It is also a widely held view that peace-keeping operations should be set up to do a specific task for a specific period and then be disbanded.

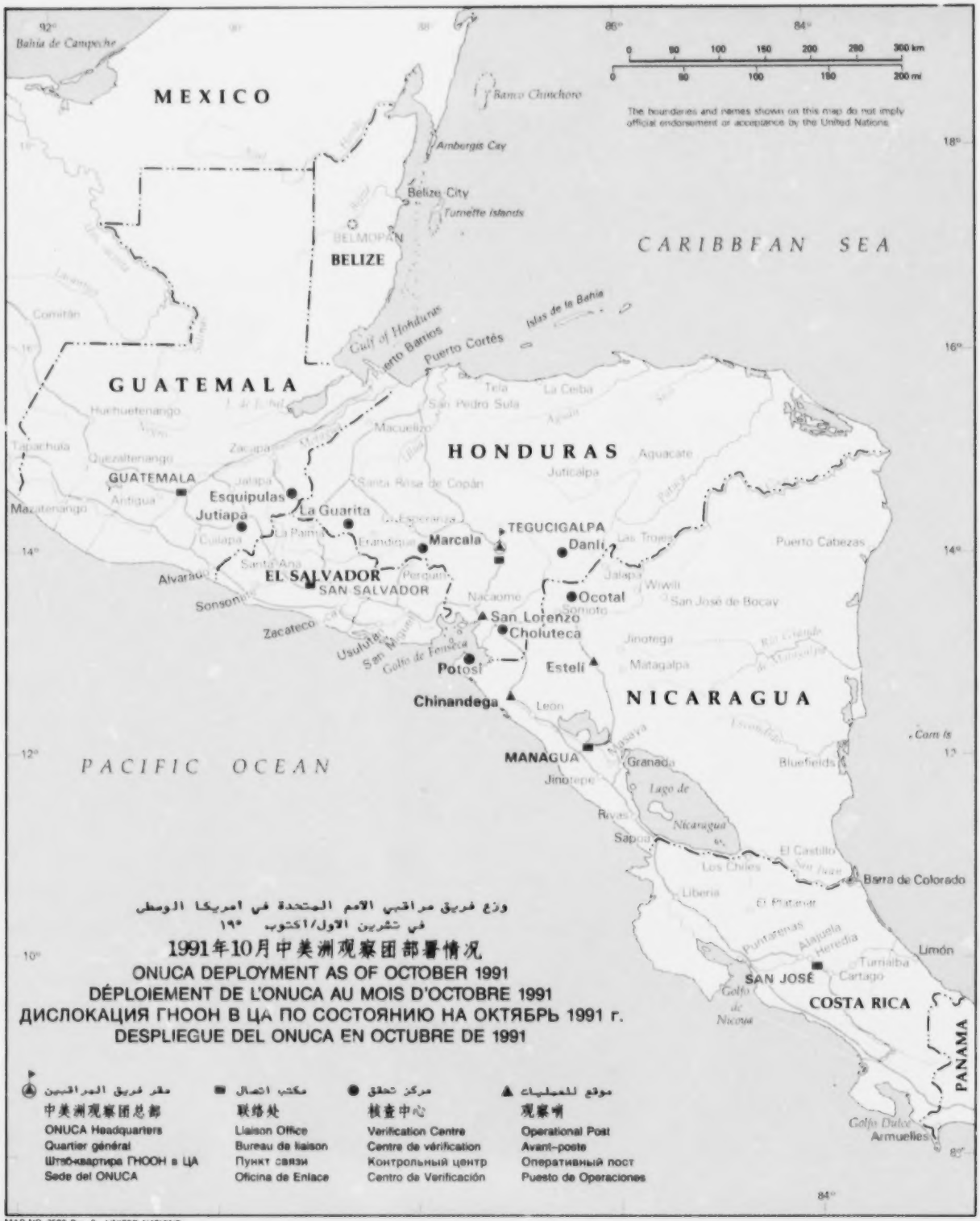
29. Meanwhile, the five Central American Governments have indicated their wish that ONUCA's mandate be extended for a further six months. I have reviewed this matter in the light of the considerations in the preceding paragraphs and in the hope that the peace process in El Salvador will reach an early and successful conclusion. In the present fluid and dynamic situation, I do not think that it would be right to withdraw ONUCA or further reduce the scope of its operations. But the Security Council may wish to request me to report during the new mandate period if developments in the region indicate that ONUCA's future should be reconsidered.

30. For the reason indicated in paragraph 25 above, it would be convenient if ONUCA's mandate could end on the last day of a calendar month. I accordingly recommend that the Security Council approve the extension of ONUCA's mandate for a period of five months and 23 days, that is until 30 April 1992.

31. In closing I wish to pay tribute to the Chief Military Observer of ONUCA, Brigadier-General Víctor Suanzes Pardo, who has commanded the group with distinction since 17 May 1991. Equally, I pay tribute to all the men and women of ONUCA, both military and civilian, for the manner in which they have carried out their duties during the mandate period that is now about to end. Their performance has reflected credit on themselves, their countries and the United Nations.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987, document S/19085, annex.



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LETTER DATED 28 OCTOBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward to you a draft declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula proposed by the head of the North side delegation to the North-South High Level Talks at the first session of the fourth round talks held last week in Pyongyang.

I request that this letter together with the attached draft declaration be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Draft declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula

In order to remove the danger of nuclear war from the Korean peninsula once and for all, to contribute to the peace of our country and to the security of Asia and the rest of the world and to create favourable preconditions for the peaceful reunification of the country, the north and the south declare as follows:

Article 1. The north and the south do not test, manufacture, introduce, possess or use nuclear arms.

Article 2. The north and the south prohibit the deployment of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula and in its territory and passage, landing and call of aircraft and warships which are or might be loaded with nuclear weapons through or in its airspace or territorial waters.

Article 3. The north and the south do not conclude any agreement with a foreign country which allows the deployment and stockpile of nuclear weapons in their regions and which accepts the offer of a "nuclear umbrella".

Article 4. The north and the south do not conduct any war exercise under the simulated conditions of a nuclear war in which nuclear weapons and equipment are mobilized on the Korean peninsula and in its territory.

Article 5. The north and the south make joint efforts to withdraw United States nuclear weapons deployed and United States troops stationed in the south of the Korean peninsula and to dismantle nuclear bases.

Article 6. The north and south jointly verify the total and complete withdrawal of United States nuclear weapons and the removal of nuclear bases in the south of the Korean peninsula, discharge the duty of simultaneous nuclear inspection as required by the international treaty, and publish at home and abroad the declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

Article 7. The north and the south take an external measure so that the United States and the nuclear-possessing nations around the Korean peninsula may not pose a nuclear threat against our country but respect the status of the denuclearized Korean peninsula.

Article 8. The north and the south form a joint organization to carry into effect this declaration in a short span of time after the publication of the declaration.

Article 9. This declaration will take effect as from the day when the north and the south exchange its texts after going through the necessary formalities.

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LETTER DATED 25 OCTOBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you a statement of the House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of Afghanistan, dated 25 October 1991.

I have further the honour to request that the text of the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khodaidad BASHARMAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement dated 25 October 1991 of the House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of Afghanistan

The brave Afghan and the valorous sons of our free ancestors have once again been put to a great and prideful test of dedicated defence of the independence, territorial integrity, national sovereignty, honour and dignity of the sacred land of Afghanistan.

Our dear compatriots are aware that the Pakistani militarists have once again resorted to intervention and open aggression against the sacred territory of our country and have urged the war-mongering extremists to attack Gardez city, the centre of Paktia province, for the further shedding of blood of our innocent people and the destruction and annihilation of the material and spiritual wealth of our country.

Our people and the world were expecting that the ruling circles in Pakistan will abide by the public trend and the prevalent atmosphere emanating from the recent national and international developments towards a political and peaceful settlement of the Afghan conflict and will show a positive reaction.

Now, our suffering compatriots and the international public opinion are hopeful, as never before, in view of the wide-ranging international efforts, such as the five-point statement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the political settlement of the Afghan issue, the joint American-Soviet statement on Afghanistan and other sincere and good will measures and initiatives by the leadership of the Republic of Afghanistan, for attaining peace and the cessation of bloodshed in Afghanistan. It is not logical that the Government of Pakistan still resorts to the heightening of intervention and provocations against our country and further protracts the pains and miseries of the Afghans.

The vast military attack on Gardez city, which is directly organized and mobilized from the territory of Pakistan with the help of military quarters of that country, is nothing but an obvious and harsh violation by Pakistan of the Geneva Agreements, the accepted norms of international law, the relevant United Nations resolutions and the recent statement of the United Nations Secretary-General and the joint United States and Soviet statement and, eventually, it runs counter to the prime will and desire of our compatriots for achieving peace in our country.

Even the good will leaders of some of the opposition organizations, among them Hazrat Mujadidi, have condemned the attack on Gardez city to the House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of Afghanistan. While strongly protesting against the joint military attack by Pakistan and the Afghan extremists on Gardez city, we call on all Afghans, tribes and

nationalities of our country to defend every inch of our country's territory and repulse the attacks of the aggressors. We are fully confident that the armed forces of the country will bravely safeguard the independence, territorial integrity, honour and dignity of Afghanistan.

The House of Representatives of the National Assembly requests all the parliaments, Governments and social circles of the world, the United Nations in particular, to utilize all their possibilities for placing pressures on the Government of Pakistan and to persuade that country to stop its direct aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan and to let our people find an opportunity for the peaceful settlement of their problems without foreign interference.

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Our people and the world were expecting that the ruling circles in Pakistan will abide by the public trend and the prevalent atmosphere emanating from the recent national and international developments towards a political and peaceful settlement of the Afghan conflict and will show a positive reaction.

Now, our suffering compatriots and the international public opinion are hopeful, as never before, in view of the wide-ranging international efforts, such as the five-point statement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the political settlement of the Afghan issue, the joint American-Soviet statement on Afghanistan and other sincere and good will measures and initiatives by the leadership of the Republic of Afghanistan, for attaining peace and the cessation of bloodshed in Afghanistan. It is not logical that the Government of Pakistan still resorts to the heightening of intervention and provocations against our country and further protracts the pains and miseries of the Afghans.

The vast military attack on Gardez city, which is directly organized and mobilized from the territory of Pakistan with the help of military quarters of that country, is nothing but an obvious and harsh violation by Pakistan of the Geneva Agreements, the accepted norms of international law, the relevant United Nations resolutions and the recent statement of the United Nations Secretary-General and the joint United States and Soviet statement and, eventually, it runs counter to the prime will and desire of our compatriots for achieving peace in our country.

Even the good will leaders of some of the opposition organizations, among them Hazrat Mujadidi, have condemned the attack on Gardez city. The House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of Afghanistan, while strongly protesting against the joint military attack by Pakistan and the Afghan extremists on Gardez city, calls on all Afghans, tribes and

nationalities of our country to defend every inch of our country's territory and repulse the attacks of the aggressors. We are fully confident that the armed forces of the country will bravely safeguard the independence, territorial integrity, honour and dignity of Afghanistan.

The House of Representatives of the National Assembly requests all the parliaments, Governments and social circles of the world, the United Nations in particular, to utilize all their possibilities for placing pressures on the Government of Pakistan and to persuade that country to stop its direct aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan and to let our people find an opportunity for the peaceful settlement of their problems without foreign interference.

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LETTER DATED 28 OCTOBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you that the United States Air Force has continued to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

I

1. On 24/25 October 1991, the United States Air Force continued to violate Iraqi airspace for purposes of surveillance and provocation with 57 sorties flown by 28 two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 650 to 1,050 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 3,000 to 6,000 metres. The flights centred on Irbil, Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah, Rawanduz, Dukan and Ayn Zalah.

2. At 1310 hours on the same day, a two-aircraft formation, travelling at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 5,500 to 6,000 metres, flew 9 kilometres beyond the 36th parallel (25 kilometres north-east of Qa'idat Saddam).

II

1. On 25/26 October 1991, the United States Air Force continued to violate Iraqi airspace for the purpose of surveillance and provocation with 53 sorties flown by 24 two-aircraft formations, one three-aircraft formation and two single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 950 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 1,000 to 7,000 metres. The flights centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Tall Afar, Zakho and Sinjar.

2. At 0943, 1052 and 1240 hours on the same day, one F-111 and four F-16s overflew Firnas airfield at high speed and at a low altitude.

3. At 1220 and 1725 hours on the same day, one Mirage F-1 and one F-111 overflew Faruq airfield at high speed and at a low altitude.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

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29 October 1991
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LETTER DATED 27 OCTOBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you of Iran's continued violations of the provisions of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran set forth in Security Council resolution 598 (1987), as follows:

1. At 1625 hours on 11 October 1991, four Land Cruiser vehicles, including a transport vehicle and an ambulance, carrying 30 persons in military uniform were observed coming from the rear to the post at geographical coordinates 898222 at Kushk al-Basri. They dug a hole 2 metres wide and 200 metres deep in the minefield and disinterred eight corpses which they had left there during the war. At 1740 hours, they returned to the rear.

At 0945 hours on 13 October 1991, they resumed operation in the same location. They were carrying a video camera and photographed the corpses of their dead. Eighteen corpses were disinterred. At 1320 hours, they returned to the rear inside the area of separation in the southern sector (map of Tahiri).

2. At 0945 hours on 13 October 1991, the Iranian side built a new observation post at geographical coordinates 000642 opposite the Hasan al-Askari guard post inside the area of separation in the central sector (map of Zurbatiyah) and manned it with four to five persons.

3. At 0850 hours on 13 October 1991, 10 persons from the Iranian side were observed digging a slit trench at geographical coordinates 583405 east of the Harran river inside the area of separation in the central sector (map of Mandali).

4. At 1700 hours on 17 October 1991, eight persons from the Iranian side were observed building a new observation post on the Shatt al-Arab at geographical coordinates 180570 inside the area of separation in the southern sector (map of Al-Saybah).

5. At 1300 hours on 18 October 1991, an Iranian helicopter was observed at medium altitude coming from the Iranian rear in the direction of Hawd Mehran. It circled over the town and returned to the Iranian rear in the central sector (map of Zurbatiyah).

6. At 2145 hours on 19 October 1991, the Iranian side fired a mortar shell at geographical coordinates 4877 inside Iraqi territory in the southern sector (map of Al-Binah).

7. At 1200 hours on 21 October 1991, the Iranian side built a personnel shelter on the Iranian embankment at geographical coordinates 900300 inside the area of separation in the southern sector (map of Tahiri). The structure was completed at 1230 hours.

8. At 1420 hours on 24 October 1991, four armed men from the Iranian side videotaped our units from the post at geographical coordinates 578320 inside the area of separation in the southern sector (map of Harithah).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda items 35, 125, 131 and 135
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR TAKES INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND STUDY OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THOSE FORMS OF TERRORISM AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH LIE IN MISERY, FRUSTRATION, GRIEVANCE AND DESPAIR AND WHICH CAUSE SOME PEOPLE TO SACRIFICE HUMAN LIVES, INCLUDING THEIR OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT RADICAL CHANGES:
(a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL;
(b) CONVENING, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND TO DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM THE STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 29 October 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the so-called "International Conference to Support the Islamic Revolution of the People of Palestine", which was held

at Teheran from 19 to 22 October 1991 under the official auspices of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the opening of the conference, President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran told the participants that, "Iran is even ready to dispatch troops to fight Israel along with the Palestinians" (IRNA, 19 October 1991). He also said, "... history proves that Israel cannot continue to exist in this region ... We are hopeful that the Teheran conference will determine the appropriate paths and resources for jihad against Zionism and its supporters in the region" (Teheran Radio, 19 October 1991).

Two days prior to the opening of the conference, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, the spiritual leader of Iran, called upon Moslems to oppose peace with Israel and to wage jihad against it, and he asserted that it is impermissible that Zionists should feel secure wherever they may be throughout the world (Reuters and Associated Press, 17 October 1991).

At the end of the conference, according to the Teheran Times of 23 October 1991, a 28-point declaration was issued which called, inter alia, for the "elimination of the Zionist existence" (para. 3) and cited "the need for an all out jihad against the Zionist regime" (para. 22). In addition, it "condemned the efforts by the United States to hold the so-called Middle East peace conference" (para. 11), and called upon Islamic countries "to establish in their military permanent units for the purpose of forming the Al-Qods Liberation Army and maintaining a state of preparedness and active participation in the Islamic campaign and defense against the Zionist enemy" (para. 8).

Participating in the conference were approximately 400 figures from Arab and Islamic countries around the world. The Palestine Liberation Organization was represented at the conference by Sheikh Abd el-Hamid al-Sayeh, the speaker of its so-called Palestine National Council. Also taking part in the conference was Ahmed Jibril, head of the Damascus-based PFLP-GC, who declared that, "Peace will only be justified when Palestine returns to its pre-1948 status" (IRNA, 20 October 1991).

The above-mentioned statements of President Rafsanjani and Ayatollah Khamenei constitute a clear violation of Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations, which requires that all Member States "refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force," against other States. By openly calling for the use of force against a fellow Member State of the United Nations, the Government of Iran has once again demonstrated its infidelity to the principles of the Charter.

The Government of Iran does not, however, limit itself to verbal pronouncements, but also extends active support, both ideological and practical, to terrorist groups opposed to the peace process.

The conference itself was a blatant attempt to undermine efforts to promote peace in the Middle East, and it came precisely when much of the international community is looking forward to the opening of the peace conference in Madrid.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35, 125, 131 and 135, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoram ARIDOR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative